

The government has been accomplished. Very respectfully,
S. F. DUPONT,
Major, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE GREAT FIGHT IN ARKANSAS

Our Splendid Victory at Pea Ridge.

The Official and Soldierly Report of General Curtis.

Scattering of the Entire Rebel Army After Three Days Fighting.

The Rebel General Ben McCulloch Killed.

THE FLYING REBELS PURSUED.

The following is the official report of General Curtis to General Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
Pine Bluff, Ark., March 9, 1862.

GENERAL: On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right wing, assaulting and following the rear guard of a detachment under General Sigel to my main line on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements about four P. M. During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right, therefore early on the 7th I ordered a change of front to the right, my right, which thus became my left, still resting on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across the Pea River, with my new right resting on Head Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of the cavalry and light artillery, under Colonel Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy, at eleven A. M., commenced an attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the position held by the command of Colonel Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed, with the fall of the commander, McCulloch, in the center, by the forces under Colonel Davis. The plan of attack on the center was immediately sustained and supported by Colonel Davis' entire division, supported also by General Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Colonel Carr's division held the right under a galling, continuous fire all day.

In the evening, firing having entirely ceased in the center, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the Second division, under General Abbot. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right. I immediately ordered a change of front forward, so as to face the enemy, where he had deployed on my right flank in a strong position. The change had only been partially effected, but was in full progress, when, at sunrise on the 8th, my right wing was recovered the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line. My left, under General Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily towards the head of the hollows. I immediately ordered the center and right wing forward, the right turning the left of the enemy, and cross firing on his center. This position of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather slowly, through the deep, impassable defile of Cross Timber.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained, but their dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, many of them, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountains. General Sigel follows him towards Kettleville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Major General Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force on the 6th, the battle of Pea Ridge. I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a despatch which I will forward very soon.

Officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of divisions. General Sigel gallantly commanded the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy. General Abbot, who is wounded in the arm, in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Davis, who commanded the center where McCulloch fell on the 7th and pressed forward the center on the 8th. Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Carr was also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of victory which our gallant heroes won over the confederate forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Brigadier General.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10, 1862.

A messenger who arrived this morning at three o'clock reports that the battle lasted from Thursday morning till Saturday evening, and that our loss was about 450 killed and wounded.

The rebel loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded and 2,000 taken prisoner—among them Col. Melton, of an Arkansas regiment.

The attack was made from the north and west, our army being completely surrounded. Generals Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and Melton were present, with about twenty-five thousand men. Generals McCulloch and Melton are reported mortally wounded.

The attack from the rear was made by Gen. McCulloch, and was met by Gen. Sigel, who routed him completely. His corps scattered in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, cannon, teams and ammunition.

DEATH OF BEN. MCCULLOCH.

SKETCH OF THE REBEL GENERAL BEN. MCCULLOCH.

The official report of General Curtis announces the death of General McCulloch during the engagement of the 7th inst. The following sketch of his life will be interesting:

General Ben McCulloch, better known heretofore as the Major of the Texas Rangers, was born in Butlerford County, Tennessee, in 1814. His father, Alexander McCulloch, was aid-de-camp to General Coffee, and fought under General Jackson at the battle of Talladega, Tallahassee and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while Ben was very young, and Ben was kept at school in Tennessee until he was fourteen years old. After this Ben was kept hunting until he was near twenty-one. At that time the bears were so bad in Tennessee that the settlers could not raise their hogs. Hunting bears in the cane required much caution, and if a man's gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young McCulloch frequently killed as many as eight bears during a season, and never less than twenty in the course of a winter. This life gave him a taste for wild adventure, and when he became of age he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his home for St. Louis to join a company of trappers. He arrived too late, however, and likewise failed in joining a company of Santa Fe traders.

He returned home and soon after called on Col. David Crockett, who was making up an expedition to go to Texas to take part in the revolution. The whole Southwest at that time was alive with feelings of sympathy for the Texans, and men were daily flocking to their standard. McCulloch was appointed the place of rendezvous from which the expedition was to start, and Christmas of the year 1835, was named for the day of meeting, when, as "Old Davy" expressed it, they were to make their Christmas dinner of the hump of a buffalo. McCulloch arrived too late, and losing the party, was

he proceeded on by himself to the river Brazos, where he was taken sick, and he did not recover until the fall of the Alamo. McCulloch's disappointment was very great at not being able to join the gallant band of patriots, but it afterwards proved very fortunate for him, for Colonel Travis, after having sustained a siege of thirteen days, with only 160 Texans, against Santa Anna's army, fell, with his brave little band, after having killed 900 of the enemy.

McCulloch, on joining the Texas army under Gen. Sam Houston, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. McCulloch afterwards settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild border scouts against the Indians and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plum Creek, in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linnville. He joined the expedition against Mier, but not agreeing with the plan of the leaders, he returned home before the fight, and escaped the cruel hardships and imprisonment of that command, which had surrendered to the perfidious Ampudia.

When the war broke out with Mexico, he rallied a band of Texas warriors on the banks of the Guadalupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battle of Palo Alto and the Resaca. His company was accepted by General Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterrey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined General Scott's army, and continued with it to the conquest of the city of Mexico. For his gallant services he was honored with a national reputation, and the office of United States Marshal of Texas was given him by President Pierce.

Since that time he has been Commissioner to Utah in conjunction with ex-Governor Powell, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the government until our recent civil convulsions.

Regardless of all, he saw fit to ignore all past favors and obligations, and joined the rebel cause. He had a fine physical form, with great energy in action. Quiet in manner, he was yet a man of violent passions. Cold towards his troops, he was not beloved by them, but yet at the same time they never doubted his courage.

He was a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and about 48 years of age. He had a pleasant face, and was mild and courteous in his manners, with an air of diffidence. He was very cool and of determined bravery.

At one time he was at the head of a body of rebels who were to have seized upon the capital, but as he was not deemed by others sufficiently cautious to execute the measure, he was sent off to the West. He was at the battle of Springfield at the time when Gen. Lyon fell, after which action he was said to have quarreled with Gen. Price, and to have left him and Missouri to go on the westward they could.

Gen. McCulloch was married about five years since, and a characteristic story is told of him when his first child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, in having the younger christened "Buffalo Hunt," in honor of a particular friend, an old Indian chief of that unique name.

THE UNION HEROES OF THE WEST.

SKETCH OF ACTING MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

General Samuel R. Curtis is a native of New York, and entered the Military Academy of West Point as a cadet in the year 1827. He graduated in 1831, and on the 1st of July of that year was appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant of the Seventh infantry. He resigned on the 30th of June, 1832. He practised as a civil engineer in Ohio from that time until 1837. From April, 1837, to May, 1839, he was Civil Engineer of light and heavy arms in the army.

He next practiced law, and was a successful lawyer in Ohio for a length of time from 1842, after which he went to Iowa. During his stay in Ohio he was a Captain of the Ohio Militia, and afterwards a Colonel of the same. He became Adjutant General of the State of Ohio from May 20, 1846, to June 23 of the same year. He then undertook the colony of the Third regiment of Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war, and fought in the United States service during the campaign in Mexico. He served as Colonel from June 23, 1846, to June 24, 1847. After the discharge of his regiment he served in the staff of Brigadier General Wool, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and afterwards acted as the civil and military Governor of Santa Fe, N. M., in 1847. On his return home he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Pea River navigation, in the State of Iowa. This position he filled from Dec. 4, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1850. He was afterwards returned to Congress to represent a district of the State of Iowa. While serving in Congress he commanded the Second regiment of Iowa Volunteers, and while they were in service in Missouri he had to leave his command in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Tuttle, while he proceeded to Washington to attend the extra session of Congress, in which he spoke strongly in favor of the Union and its cause.

At the close of the session he returned to Missouri, to back up his words with still nobler deeds. He was appointed a Brigadier General, his commission dating from May 17, 1861, and resigned his seat in Congress to further take up in defense of the government. For some time he had charge of the city and district of St. Louis, holding military jurisdiction over the same. He in this capacity served under Gen. Fremont. When Gen. Halleck assumed command of the department Gen. Curtis was ordered to a more important post at Rolla, as a starting point and depot of concentration of the troops now under his command. When properly prepared he, as Acting Major General in command of a corps d'armee, went in pursuit of Gen. Price and his rebel troops.

On the 14th of February Gen. Halleck officially announced that Gen. Curtis' command had captured Springfield, Mo., on the 13th, that the flag of the Union was flying over the border and in Arkansas, and on the 20th, that General Curtis had defeated Price at Sugar Creek, on the 21st, that he had taken possession of Bentonville, on the 25th, that he had driven the rebels from Cross Hollows, on the 27th, that he had taken possession of Fayetteville, and now that he had beaten the united rebel commands in the Boston Mountains. Such a succession of brilliant movements is worthy of Napoleon the Great.

SKETCH OF GENERAL SIGEL.

Acting Major General Franz Sigel was born in 1824, at Baden, in Germany, and was educated at the Military School of Karlsruhe. In 1847 he held the rank of Chief Adjutant, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. He was one of the best of the German soldiers, and he was one of the first to join the German cause in 1848. When the Revolution broke out in Germany, he joined it at once, and lost his commission in consequence. He obtained service, however, among the revolutionists, and soon rose to the chief command of their armies. When the reaction took place, the revolutionists routed an overwhelming force to crush out the Sigel. He fought them with thirty thousand men against eight thousand, and, more fortunate than at Springfield, he brought off every one of his guns. Peace soon left the General without an army, and he emigrated shortly afterwards to this country. Here he entered the academy of Montevideo, where his daughter he afterwards married. A few years since he was chosen professor in a college at St. Louis, where he taught, among other things, the art of war to his pupils. When the rebellion broke out, General Sigel was one of the first of the gallant Germans of Missouri who rallied in support of the government. He commanded the third regiment of volunteers raised at St. Louis. His memorable victorious retreat from Carthage to too well known to be easily forgotten. He subsequently co-operated, with vigor and ability, with the late lamented Lyon, and was with him up to the eve of the battle of Springfield. After the death of Lyon, General Sigel commanded our army, and led the retreat to Rolla, after which he remained somewhat inactive at St. Louis until appointed to the present corps d'armee, of which he commanded a division.

SKETCH OF GENERAL ASHOTH.

General A. Ashoth is a Hungarian by birth, and is the brother of the noted General Bethlen, of Hungary, a revolutionary hero. He himself held the rank of Colonel in the same army, and is somewhat noted as a talented cavalry officer. He visited this country with Kosuth, and doubtless finding more liberty here than in his own country, determined to stay, and afterwards for some time in this city. When General Fremont was appointed to the department of the West he took Ashoth with him, giving him the title of Brigadier General without having received the authority so to do, and making him chief of his staff. When General Fremont took the field, General Ashoth was placed in command of a division as an Acting Major General, but when General Fremont was recalled General Ashoth was also removed, his division being placed under the command of his present commander.

Retaliation.

LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1862.

On Friday night last a squad of cavalry, under the notorious rebel Colonel Morgan, who was some time since erroneously reported killed, attacked a Union picket station miles north of Nashville, taking two prisoners and six government wagons. On Saturday a party of Ohio Cavalry went in pursuit, found and attacked the rebels, killing four of Morgan's men, capturing eight and recovering the six wagons. They are now in pursuit of Morgan's gang, confident of catching them.

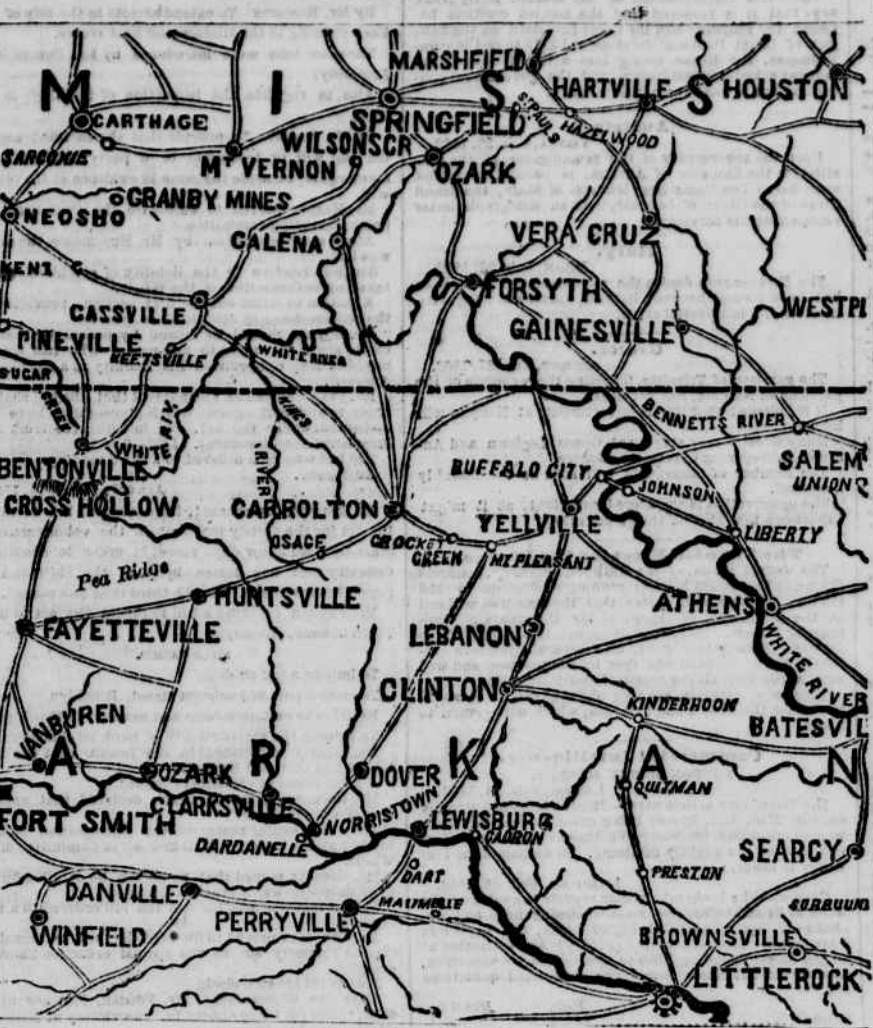
Generals Buckner and Tilghman Placed in Close Confinement.

BOSTON, March 11, 1862.

Information from Fort Warren states that Generals Buckner and Tilghman were put in close confinement yesterday. The cause for this is not stated.

THE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

Operations of Major General Samuel P. Curtis, Ending in the Decisive Battle at Pea Ridge.



Arrival of the Steam Transports Philadelphia and Oriental.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

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Griffin, W. D. Cook, seven rebel fugitives from Fort Pickens, E. Smith, Wm. Meredith, R. J. Spear, George A. Buchanan, J. C. Goods, R. Curtis, R. Adams.

Our Key West Correspondence.

Key West, March 5, 1862.

Arrival of the Steamer Philadelphia from Fort Pickens.

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AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Still Remains in Elizabeth River.

All Quiet at Newport's News and the Fortress Yesterday Noon.

BALTIMORE, March 11, 1862.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings little news that has not already been telegraphed.

The officers and men of the Monitor were at the highest terms of their performance, and think they might have destroyed the Merrimac without much difficulty if they had been allowed an opportunity.

The Master's Mate of the Congress, Peter Burgess, is missing, and may be among the prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, March 11, 1862.

All is quiet here up to noon.

The British sloop-of-war Raleigh sailed this forenoon. A flag of truce has just been sent to Craney Island.

All the papers of the frigate Cumberland having gone down with her, it is impossible to obtain a list of the killed and missing. The latest and most correct account is 116, and it will probably be reduced to 100. The names can only be ascertained at the Navy Department by comparison of pay rolls. Master M. S. Stuyvesant was wounded, also John Grady and George W. Butt. The following are at the general hospital: John Bates, L. Livingston, John Devin, Joseph Russell, John Gardner, Edward Cobb, John Hunt, James Benson, John McGuire, Alexander McFadden, John V. Cavanaugh.

On board the Congress was one company of the Union Coast Guard, Ninety-ninth New York, Capt. McIntyre. The following are killed, wounded and missing:—Killed.—Sergeant James Lapey, Corporal Charles Tynan, privates James Tracey, John Gault, Wm. Leely, Wm. Bell, Richard Thomas.

Wounded.—Francis Needham, W. R. Radcliffe, Thomas Bennett, Alexander Keyes, Samuel James, Charles Gill, Stephen Brennan (or Brown), James Golden, Joseph Calaway, Lawrence Seaurity.

Missing.—James Goodwin, Millard Deane, Dennis Fay, Francis Kinney, Terrence McKenna, Archibald McLean, John Peterson, Edward Logan, Wm. Hayes.

The following, at the general hospital, are from the Congress.—Thomas Green, David S. Green, George L. Dean, James McFadden, Wm. Chapman, Patrick Clancy, John Fitzpatrick, of the Whitehall, is also at the general hospital.

Early yesterday morning a small sail boat arrived at Newport's News wharf, containing two men and a woman, who represented that they supposed the place to be in the possession of the Confederate forces, and wanted to sell some produce and establish a store. They were soon informed of their mistake, much to their chagrin, and were conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. Mansfield. They were brought here by the express this afternoon and taken before Gen. Wool. After the party had discovered their mistake they represented that they were Unionists, who had for some time past been endeavoring to escape, but their first story is of course more probable.

Lieutenant Selfridge, of the Cumberland, has been ordered to the command of the Monitor.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day with despatches.

The officers of the rebel boat represented that the Merrimac, or, as it is called by them, the "Virginia," had received damage, but nothing that was serious. They admit the loss of four killed and several wounded on board. Captain Buchanan, who commands her, was seriously wounded on Saturday, and the crew were ordered to leave the ship. The officers say little or nothing about the Sunday's fight. The Yorktown is said to have a shot in her boiler.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday gives a glowing account of the opening of the James river blockade and the destruction of the Congress and Cumberland.

It is stated that the Virginia, Flag Officer, Buchanan commanding with the steamships Monitor, Lieutenant Commander Parker, and Raleigh, Lieutenant Commander Alexander, left the Navy Yard at a quarter past eleven o'clock. The Commander of the Cumberland is spoken of as fighting his ship with a gallantry worthy a better cause. The total rebel loss is said to be nine killed and twenty wounded. Two of the prisoners arrived at Norfolk Saturday night from the Congress, and one of the Virginia, who had been taken on board the ship. The Virginia is said to have been seriously injured by the Virginia gunboats, and is said to have been sunk, both of which statements are, of course, entirely incorrect. One loss is not to have been between six and twelve hundred. The Day Book says:—Having completely routed the Merrimac, and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor besides, he stated above, and destroyed several of the enemy's gunboats, in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, some of the vessels left the scene of their triumph and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

In the rebel Congress yesterday the operations of Gen. A. S. Johnston in Tennessee were discussed.

Mr. Adams said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for his removal from that department.

The Beaufort correspondent of the Day Book says that the Nashville is now lying at Memphis City.

One hundred vessels are reported at Baltimore, supposed to contain reinforcements for Gen. Beauregard. Gen. Lee is said to be backed up with some vessels.

Virginia has been called upon for forty thousand additional troops.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe this evening states that all is quiet in that vicinity. A flag of truce was received to-day from Craney Island. No information was obtained about the injury to the Merrimac. She reached Norfolk on Sunday evening, from which it may be inferred that she was not capable of making very good time.

On Monday, some time ago, it was stated in this correspondence that the rebels were falling back from James, the assertion was industriously contradicted, but there was no satisfactory evidence that the main body left their lines nearly two weeks ago.

The roads in Virginia in some places are tolerably good and improving.

The whereabouts of the rebels who retreated from Kansas is a subject of earnest speculation.

Captain Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac on the first day's fight, is reported by a telegram received to-day, to be wounded. Captain Jones commanded the Merrimac on Sunday.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Important News From New Orleans—The Fortifications There—The Union Sentiment.

ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1862.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat, from Cairo, says that two Union men reached there from New Orleans to-day. They left that city on the 20th of February, and by careful traveling were enabled to get off in safety. Both spent the winter in New Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevailed. The approaches to the city on the north were pretty well defended. On the north the rebel forces ran back to Gallatin. The only persons in the city not regularly enlisted are Jews. The city was also full of secret Union clubs. At least 12,000 persons belong to the clubs.

The condition of things was no better in Memphis. The Memphis Appeal advocates the burning of the city as a last resort, but the Mayor had issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses should be immediately hung.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11, 1862.

The election for State officers and the Legislature took place to-day. Three candidates for Governor were in the field, viz.—Berry, the present incumbent, supported by the republicans; Stark, Democrat, and Wheeler, nominated as an independent candidate. The voters were required to elect a Governor in this State. The following is the result for Governor in some of the leading towns:

Town.	Berry.	Stark.	Wheeler.
Dover.	360	179	458
Portsmouth.	179	458	19
Berry gains 291 votes over last year.			
Fifty-five towns lost for Berry.			
The vote of Concord was—Berry, 1,214; Stark, 612; Wheeler, 27. Manchester—Berry, 1,212; Stark, 740; Wheeler, 25. Nashua—Berry, 906; Stark, 860; Wheeler, 17.			